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Descriptive Catalogue
of
Fruit and Ornamental
TREES.



CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY
SMITH BROTHERS,
Concord Nurseries,
CONCORD, - GEORGIA.



*Fruit and Ornamental
Trees.*



*Smith Brothers,
Concord, Ga.*

TO OUR PATRONS.

IN PRESENTING this Catalogue to our many customers and friends, we wish to thank them for the liberal patronage they have given us in the past years, and to solicit a continuance of the same. We are bending our energies to the production of the best trees that can be grown, and we feel much encouraged with our success. It gives us pleasure to know that our efforts are appreciated, as the many complimentary letters from pleased customer will testify. It is also a source of gratification to us to notice that our largest orders and best trade come from parties who have known our trees the longest. Our business continues to increase, and where a few years ago we grew only a few thousand trees we now grow them by the million. Again thanking our friends for their liberal support we are,

Yours truly,

SMITH BROS.

READ BEFORE ORDERING.

Our Shipping Season opens about the middle of October, and except for a few or the coldest days, continues uninterrupted until March. Send your order at any time, and we will ship when instructed, or at the proper season.

We are well Equipped to fill orders for the stock described in this catalogue. We have all the stock growing in the Nursery that we have listed, and with almost two million trees and vines, we are well prepared to supply the wants of our customers.

Packing. We pack in boxes or bales. Large lots usually go in boxes, and small shipments in bales. We use only the best materials, and our workmen are thoroughly trained. We are well prepared to handle your orders, large or small.

We have just finished a new packing house 84 feet long, which increases our facilities for quick and thorough packing,

Selecting Varieties. We can often be of assistance to purchasers in making selection of varieties best suited to their localities. We will be glad to render such assistance whenever desired.

Our Terms are Cash with the order, or before shipment, except by special arrangement. Large buyers may with advantage send us lists of their wants for suggestions as to cost, etc.

How to Send Money. Send it by Express Money Order, Postal Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter.

Our Responsibility. We refer by permission to the City National Bank of Griffin, Ga., or the Merchants' & Planters' Bank, of Griffin, Ga., and also to the commercial agencies.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee all our stock to be true to name, and we will refund money or replace any trees that may prove otherwise, but it is mutually agreed between ourselves and every purchaser that we are not liable for any amount greater than the price paid for the goods.

Conditions. All orders are accepted on the condition that they shall be void should our stock be injured by frost, hail or other causes over which we have no control, to such an extent as to render us unable to fill the order.

Every Shipment is accompanied by the official certificate of the State Entomologist, certifying that the stock is free from Yellow, San Jose Scale, and other dangerous insects and diseases. We fumigate all stock before shipping.

We are but Human, and with all our care may make mistakes, which we are glad to correct on notification, but we must ask to be advised within five days from the receipt of the stock of any claim to be made on any account, after which time we cannot consider them.

Salesmen, are necessary to the success of any line of business in these pushing times, and they are especially useful in the tree business. If men were left to buy only such trees as they would, of their own accord, send to the Nursery for, in many instances they would have none. Many a man who today rejoices in the possession of a fine orchard of choice fruits, grounds tastefully laid out and filled with beautiful flowers and shrubbery, would not have these things had not some energetic and faithful agent labored with him and shown him that these abundant sources of pleasure and profit lay within his reach. We believe in salesmen. We have a large force of them throughout the Southern States, and we want more of them. If one of them calls on you give him your order. If you fail to see a salesman for our Nursery, we will be glad to have you send in your order direct to us.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

A Few Words About Ourselves.

We are fifty-four miles south of Atlanta, on the Southern Railway. Our homes, office, and packing houses are located in the western part of Concord, and our farms on which we grow the trees, are just outside the corporate limits. The soils, location, latitude and surroundings are particularly suited for the production of first-class nursery stock. We are far removed from the Yellows, the San Jose Scale and other dangerous pests, and our customers may safely count on getting the best stock that can be grown.

The proprietors have been actively engaged in the nursery business since childhood. Their father was in the business twenty years ago, and they grew up in it and have been actively engaged in the work ever since. With a life experience in the business and surrounded by such favorable conditions, we are enabled to produce the best and most reliable trees at the lowest cost.

Thousands of bearing orchards and pleased customers throughout the Southern States, and our reputation, gained through years of active business, are our guarantees to our customers of the high quality of our stock.

Selection of Varieties.

Varieties are almost innumerable, and many of them either worthless or of little value. Great injustice has been done by the compilation of long lists which serve only to induce the orchardist to plant a larst assortment, the greater number of which generally fail to give satisfaction. A few good varieties, ripening in succession throughout the season, are far preferable for all purposes. What the planter particularly needs is a sufficient number of those varieties which have been tried and proved themselves worthy of cultivation.

In this Catalogue we offer only a limited number of varieties, believing it to be better to have a few good varieties that are known to be the best rather than a long list of varieties of doubtful value. We do not claim to have all the good varieties in cultivation, but we offer this as a list of the best old and new fruits, selected from amongst the large number of varieties of merit that have been offered in the past years.

The descriptions we give of each variety can be depended on as accurate for the South. The ripening dates are given for the latitude of Middle Georgia and will be a little earlier further south and later further north.

Our Stock is First-Class.

A few words as to quality of stock may not be inappropriate. Some are induced by low priees to plant second or third-class trees, saying "your first-class stock costs more." Now, this is as it should be. It costs more simply because it is worth more—worth more to the nurseryman and worth *tenfold more* to the planter.

It is useless to expect a nice, thrifty, productive tree from a poor, weakly, stunted scion. Men deal not so in the animal kingdom; the best of the flock is always the choice of the well informed breeder.

Let us insist upon it that you plant nothing but *strictly first-class* trees, which will always cost first-class prices.

Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones. The former bear transplanting better, are easier trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

Time for Planting.

In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Fruit trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

The soil for an orchard should be plowed and cropped the season previously, and before planting should be stirred as deeply as possible by means of a subsoil plow, having given it a good coat of well pulverized compost, if the ground is not sufficiently good without it.

Care of Trees on Arrival.

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard.

Planting.

Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year trees* to a naked stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, leaving no side branches. *Two-year old trees* should have their branches cut back, to half their length or more.

The holes should be dug broader than the roots extend and a little deeper. With an attendant to hold the tree, commence filling in the best and finest pulverized soil around the roots, at the same time observing that every rootlet be placed in its proper position and in contact with the soil, and by all means guard against the roots being matted together. When the hole is partially filled, a bucket of water may be poured in to settle the soil firmly and fill the vacancies among the fibres. The hole may now be filled, and trodden down lightly.

Never plant a tree more than 1 or 2 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, excepting dwarf pears. Dwarf pears should be planted so the junction of the pear and quince will be 3 to 4 inches below the surface, which causes them to take root above the quince and make a better and more lasting tree. We have seen a very beneficial effect produced on newly planted trees, particularly during a drought, by dipping the root previously to planting in a puddle of thin mud. This adheres to the small fibres, tending to keep them moist for a long time.

Be careful to stake the trees firmly, and protect them from rabbits during winter by wrapping them with some kind of coarse straw, or take a dry cornstalk, split it open, take out the pith, and it will fit nicely around the young tree. Be sure and take them off in the spring, and be sure to remove the wires, as they will impair the tree.

Spring and Summer Pruning.

When the young trees bud in the spring, and the sprouts are about 2 to 3 inches long, rub off all but three to five at the top, leaving these to grow and form the head of the tree. On older trees thrifty sprouts sometimes grow out from the body or large limbs and grow very rapidly. These are called "water sprouts." The proper time to remove water sprouts is when the growth first comes to a standstill, before they begin to harden and thicken up. If removed at this stage, new sprouts will seldom appear afterwards. The most practical and probably the best time to remove the sprouts is when you have the time and a knife.

Pruning Grapes.

Shorten the roots at time of planting to 4 or 5 inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. the second year cut this cane back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet and train to a trellis, leaving only three or four branches to grow at the top. Each year afterwards cut back, leaving only three or four buds of the previous year's growth. Scuppernongs do not need trimming, and should be trained to an arbor.

Low Pruning of Fruit Trees.

This has the following advantages over high pruning: 1—There is no danger of the trunk and larger limbs becoming sun-burned and infested with borers which will, in time, destroy the usefulness of the tree, if not kill it.—The fruit is nearer the ground, not requiring so much labor, a saving of fifty per cent. in the cost of harvesting the crop. 3—The lower branches are the oldest and produce the first. If cut away to raise the "head" of the tree it does not come into bearing so soon. 3—A low-branched tree will furnish the largest bearing surface in a given time. It will be the largest tree at a given age. 5—It is less at the mercy of winds, not so likely to have its branches broken and it will never blow over. 5—When the outward inclined branches of the main limbs are trimmed off as they should be, the plow and cultivator can work as close to the tree as is possible under any other method of pruning high pruning has been the cause of more loss and disappointment to fruit growers than any other one cause.

After Culture---For Gardens.

Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

For Orchards.

Keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, and plow the green crop under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be well supplied with plant food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Whenever stable manure is obtainable use it liberally.

Why Should we Plant Trees.

It is one of the finer instincts in the human heart that makes us tree planters. It is a sentiment that rises in the breast of almost everyone that prompts us to plant trees and shrubbery. Evidence of this sentiment is found in the fact that there is no mansion so grand, and no cabin so lowly but has its fruit trees and flowers growing around it. While this is poetical in its inspiration, it is practical in its results. Plant trees on your place and they will beautify it and enhance the value of it, and in the years to come will return to you a rich reward of luscious fruits. Plant fruit and shade trees and flowers on the bare places around your home and they will be a great comfort and luxury to you and your family. Plant only the best of the fine new fruits. Don't waste your years in waiting for the small inferior fruit produced from sprouts gathered up at random in the neighborhood, but exercise the privilege you have in this free country of enjoying the best that can be grown. Trees are cheap, and every owner of even a small lot of land can afford to have the best.

A Word to The Farmers.

The farmers who have not had orchards of the leading kinds of fruit trees certainly are behind the times, and are every year losing chances of making farming not only a profitable but also a pleasant occupation. Every farmer has experienced the feeling that he is doing the same thing day after day, year in and year out. He has to wait until winter before he receives pay for his labor. The Farmers need to revolutionize this. They must attend more to fruit culture. It has many things to commend it. It breaks the monotony of humdrum farm life, and if properly managed, it makes an income for the farmer the year round.

We do not say this to make you buy trees of us, but would give the same advice, even if we knew you would buy elsewhere. We merely state facts and ask you to judge for yourselves if what we say is not true; and it being true, we also state our advantages and ask you to give us a fair trial.

Fruit Every Day in The Year.

It is easy for a farmer in the Southern States to have fresh fruit of his own growing upon his table every day in the year. He will begin with strawberries in April. These will last three or four weeks, and before they are all gone raspberries will be ripe, and will continue about five weeks. Cherries will begin to ripen during the raspberry season. As the last of these go, the early peaches, pears, apples and plums will begin to be ready for the table. During June, July, August, September and October he can have a great variety of fruit. After October until the next June he will have to confine himself in the main, to apples. But of good apples the family never tire.

Distances for Planting.

Apples	20 to 30 feet	apart each way.
Pears, standard	15 to 20 "	" " "
Peach	15 to 20 "	" " "
Pecans	25 to 30 "	" " "
Plums	15 to 20 "	" " "
Quinces	15 to 20 "	" " "
Grapes	8 to 10 "	" " "
Scuppernongs	20 to 30 "	" " "
Mulberries	25 to 30 "	" " "

Number of Trees and Plants on an Acre at Various Distances.

FEET.	NO. TREES.	FEET.	NO. TREES.	FEET.	NO. TREES.
1 x 1	43,560	9 x 9	357	16 x 16	170
2 x 2	10,890	10 x 10	435	17 x 17	150
3 x 3	4,840	11 x 11	360	18 x 18	134
4 x 4	2,722	12 x 12	302	19 x 19	120
5 x 5	1,742	13 x 13	257	20 x 20	108
6 x 6	1,210	14 x 14	222	25 x 25	70
7 x 7	888	15 x 15	193	30 x 30	48
8 x 8	680				

INSETS AND DISEASES.

The limits of this catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

Apples.

Borer (*Saperda Candida*.) Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*.) Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green, 8 oz., lime, 1 lb., water, 50 gal,

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*.) or Codlin Moth. Spray with Paris green at the rate of 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value when dealing with the codlin moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill that cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codlin moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Aphis, Woolly (*Schizoneura lanigera*.) For above ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root inhabiting colonies scrape the soil away and apply two or three handfuls of tobacco dust or stems around the collar.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*.) This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter spray use 20 per cent kerosene or crude petroleum whenever this is procurable, in a mechanical mixture with water; (Gould Pump) thoroughly spray the trees in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen. Repeat in the spring, just before the fruit buds open. Select bright, clear days for spraying. When a kerosene sprayer is not at hand, use 2 pounds of whale oil soap to 1 gallon of hot water; spray while the solution is warm. when the trees are in foliage with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or 10 per cent. kerosene in mechanical mixture.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit and other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap and kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them,

[NOTE.—If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your experimental station, your State Entomologist, or U. S. Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.]

Peaches and Plums.

Curculio (*Lanotrachelos nenuphar*.) Spray the the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces. lime, 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If Peach and Plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper sulphate, 9 pounds lime, and 50 gallons of water, a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper, made of sheeting, and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninoidea Exitiosa*.) During November or December, scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up tree, forming a cone of 6 inches above the surface.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The following list is carefully selected from a long list of varieties, and from our long experience and correspondence with orchardists in different sections of the Southern States, over which our trade has extended for the past 20 years. All the Summer Apples will succeed all through the South, but for Winter Apples many of those fine Northern and Western varieties which succeed so well in the North will not succeed in the cotton belt and lowland section, consequently we must rely upon our native Southern apples for our winter kinds, many of which are in this list. Persons acquainted with varieties which succeed in their immediate sections can order intelligently, otherwise they had best leave the selection to us; we have never failed to give satisfaction.

New Varieties of Special Merit.

Sweetheart. This is one of the handsomest and most valuable mid-summer apples ever offered to the public.

It originated near Concord, Ga., where some of the original trees are still bearing heavy annual crops of fruit at the age of 25 or 30 years. The tree is a strong and rapid grower, and on good soil, makes a magnificent tree. It is hardy and long lived, and is usually free from diseases and insects. Fruit is of large size, oblong, conical, of deep brilliant red color, with lighter tints on side away from sun. A large tree of this variety in full fruit makes a sight not soon to be forgotten.

Flesh crisp and juicy, of good flavor. It does not contain the acid usually found in summer apples. Ripening season extends over a period of four or five weeks, beginning about the middle of June. No orchard is complete without it.

Hill. A chance seedling. Originated near Greenville, Ga, where it has been cultivated on a small scale for many years. The tree is the rankest grower of all the apples. In the orchard it assumes a handsome round

ed shape, and attains a large size, it bears young, and is very prolific.

Fruit is nearly round, of good size and color, flesh tender and melting, of best quality. Ripens in the Fall and keeps through the winter. This is one of the most valuable additions to the list of Southern apples. No mistake can be made in planting it. Equally good for home or market uses.

The All Summer originated in Middle Alabama and we heard of its many desirable qualities through parties who knew the fruit and deemed it worthy a place in our Nursery. It is a strong grower and seems unusually free from disease. The fruit is medium to large in size, is a beautiful red color, begins to ripen in this latitude the last of May and continues to ripen



through the summer until September, which gives a continual supply of fruit from the same tree, all the summer—from which it gets its name. The fruit is of fine quality, being of the old Red June type, which will add to its popularity, as that old sort is a universal favorite.

We would not recommend this Apple for market orchards, but for the home orchard or garden where only a few trees are kept, has special merit as a novelty, a curiosity, and a valuable fruit. It supplies the place in the Apple family that the Everbearing does among the Peaches, only more thoroughly, as the season of ripening is longer.

The Bismarck Apple. This fine new winter Apple comes to us from that land of wonderful fruits and flowers, New Zealand. It was brought to us by the Germans, and was named for one of their greatest statesmen and it seems probable that the apple will soon be as widely known as the illustrious man for whom it was named. The tree is inclined to be of dwarfish growth and is much grown in pots in the north, as an ornamental as it makes a very handsome little tree and begins bearing very young. The fruit is very large and handsome. It is nearly red and a little tree covered with these large red apples is a pretty sight. It ripens in the fall and keeps through the winter. For pleasure or profit it is a fine fruit to plant. It makes a beautiful ornamental tree for the lawn or dooryard.



BISMARCK.

General List of Apples.

Yellow Transparent. It ripens fully ten days in advance of Early Harvest. Size, medium; light, transparent lemon-yellow; smooth, waxen surface; flesh, white, melting, juicy and of excellent quality, and for an early apple an exceptionally good keeper and shipper. May and June.

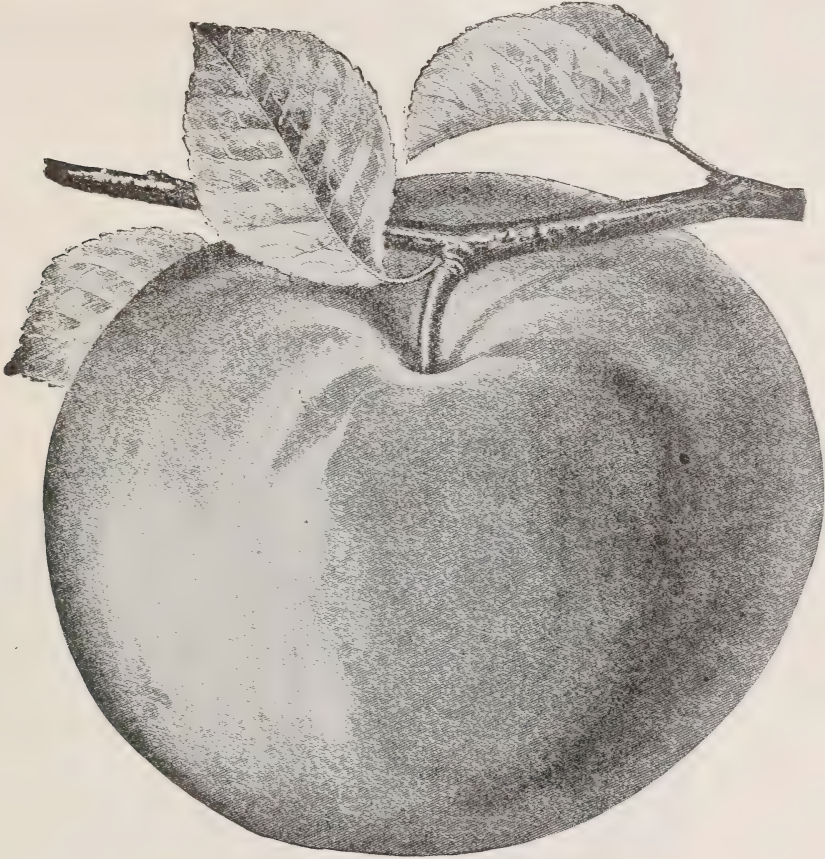
May Yellow. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant sub-acid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its earliness. Ripe in May and June.

Carolina Red June. Medium to large; oblong; conical; dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continue six weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early apples. For a table ornament and to please the children it has no equal.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with

white bloom; an apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich sub-acid, fine flavor; tree a good grower and productive. Ripens early in June.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, roundish oblate; pale yellow, with a



YORK IMPERIAL.

rich sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety, quite a favorite with many. Ripe in June.

Summer Queen. Large, oblate conical; pale yellow, with dull red stripes; rich, juicy and fine. July and August.

Horse. Large, yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate conical; sub-acid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. July and August

Kinnard. This is a splendid apple for the early winter months. Fruit medium to large; Skin yellow, almost covered with dark red. flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, rich and juicy. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer.

Rome Beauty. A fine early winter variety. Is at its best October to Christmas. Fruit large round, yellow, striped with red. Tender, juicy and fine flavor. A popular variety wherever known.

Buckingham. Very large, oblate conical, covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish-yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn apples. August and September.

Carter. Medium, oblate; skin yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, very tender, crisp and juicy, rich and aromatic; tree very prolific, luxuriant and a compact grower. September.

Shockley. Medium, conical, skin yellow, overspread with bright crimson; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous; tree very rapid and compact grower and early bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after transplanting; bears regular and abundant crops, and keeps until June; a very profitable market variety. October to June.

Yates. A Georgia variety. Small size; dark red and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; a great bearer and good keeper.

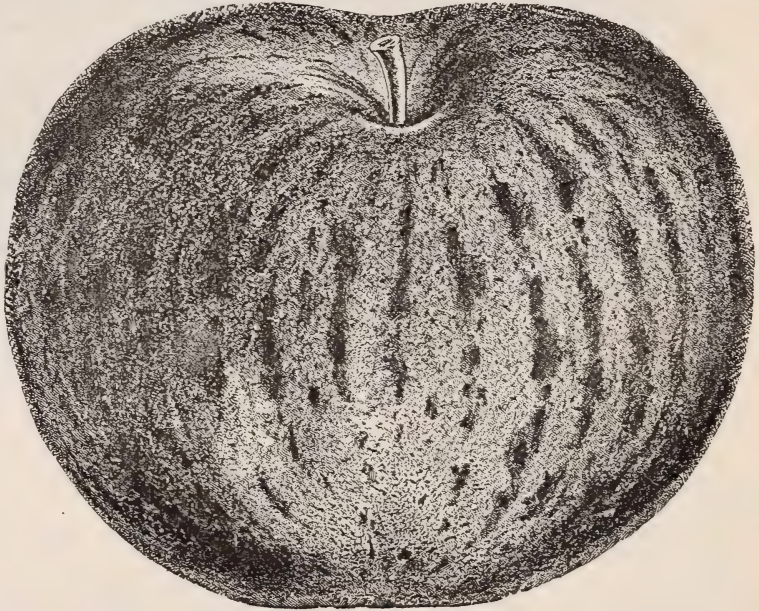
Grimes' Golden. Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh tender, mild sub-acid; tree hardy; vigorous; an early and abundant bearer. October to February.

Wine Sap. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for cider, the dessert, or for good general winter use. Nov. to March.

Arkansas Black. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp; one of the best cooking apples; vigorous. November to March.

Ben Davis. Original in Kentucky. Tree remarkably healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish tender, juicy, sub-acid. A very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till midwinter or later.

Terry Winter. Medium; sub-acid; quality best; ripens Oct. and will keep until June. Tree hardy and immensely prolific; comes into bearing younger than any other variety; one of the best winter apples for the South. Originated in Clayton county, Georgia.



TERRY WINTER.

York Imperial, or Johnson's Fine Winter. This is one of the best late winter sorts. It is at its best from January until April. Large, greenish yellow; nearly covered with bright red. Flesh tender, juicy and aromatic. A heavy bearer and hangs well on the tree. It is a fine keeper, and will please the planter who wants a fine late winter apple.

Red Siberian Crab. Quite small a little over an inch in diameter; nearly round, with a brilliant scarlet cheek on a pale clear, waxen yellow ground; stem very long and slender; tree very productive and bears when very young; quite ornamental. September to October.

Transcendant Crab. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit; tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

PROFIT IN APPLE GROWING.

Golden Returns Are in Store for Those of Our Farmers Who Are Planting Orchards of Winter Apples.

The Southern planter is sleeping over his opportunities, while the Northern grower gets rich sending us apples at \$1.00 to \$2.00 a bushel. We go along blindly and buy Western apples at high prices when we could easily grow them at ten cents a bushel. The apple is one of the most profitable and satisfactory of all fruits. When an orchard of properly selected varieties is planted in a suitable location and given only ordinary care, it is good for a life-time, growing better and more remunerative as it grows older.

Now let us figure on it a little. Select a suitable piece of land. Good upland is excellent. A low flat place or second bottom is better; but the best place is on well drained bottom lands, and nothing else that can be planted on such land will yield half the profits that apples will. The trees grow off strong and healthy, begin to bear at three years and bear every year, the trees growing larger and producing increased crops each season until at ten to fifteen years immense crops are produced. It takes 108 trees to set an acre at 20 feet each way, and at three years they begin bearing. At five years they produce a bushel to the tree, or 108 bushels to the acre, worth at a low valuation, at your nearest market, \$108. By the time the trees are seven or eight years old they produce three bushels to the tree, or 324 bushels to the acre, worth \$324. At ten years they will produce five bushels to the tree, or 540 to the acre, worth \$540. They will continue to bear increased crops until twenty to thirty years of age, and are good for big crops for a life-time. Suppose the price of apples should go down to 50 cents a bushel, there is still big money in it; and even at 25 cents a bushel, should they ever go so low, apples will yield better returns than anything else that can be planted on the land. With ten acres in such an orchard a man would have an income that would be worth more to him than a big plantation in ordinary farm crops.

Besides the commercial value of winter apples, they have other merits that should entitle them to at least an acre on every farm. They are so easily and cheaply grown and kept, and are so well relished by everything on the farm—man and beast—that the man who fails to grow them is standing in his own light. As horse feed or hog feed they are cheaper to grow than corn or potatoes. It is no trouble to keep them through the winter, and no country home should be without them from October to May. As a home luxury, not to say necessity, they are unequaled when considered from every standpoint, and no progressive farmer can afford, in justice to himself and family, not to have them.

The first four years after being planted they will not interfere much with other crops grown on the land. The best crop to grow among the trees is cotton, though peas or potatoes will do. It is best not to plant it in corn, and don't sow it in wheat, oats or rye. In planting such an orchard plant only varieties that have been well tried. We recommend the Terry Winter particularly as being the best winter apple that we know of, though there are several other desirable sorts, such as Ben Davis, Grimes, Shockley and Yates; but you make no mistake in planting Terry. We have seen it tried and know it will do what we say. It begins to bear sooner than other varieties and bears more regularly and produces bigger crops. The fruit is one of the best keepers and will keep in perfect condition all the winter. It is of unusually fine flavor and finds readiest sale at biggest prices where it is best known.

Plant an apple orchard and take good care of it, and you will be pleased with the returns it will bring you.

PEACHES.

This fruit adapts itself to almost any soil, but does best in a sandy loam with red clay subsoil on elevated, well drained land. Take it in its fresh, ripe state, and there is no fruit that so delights the eye or palate, and it not only appeals to the appetite, but is highly conducive to health. It is also excellent for culinary purposes, either canned or evaporated. As to its market value, none exceeds it.

The peach is not a weed and will not care for itself; it needs care, and pays for that care most bountifully. No fruit tree responds more quickly to intelligent cultivation, or more rapidly deteriorates with slipshod handling.

Not a trace of disease, either the dreaded "Yellows" or "Rosette," or of insects from, "San Jose Scale" up, has ever appeared in our stock, and purchasers may rest assured that they will get from us the very best trees only, ready for early and profitable fruiting.



GORDON.

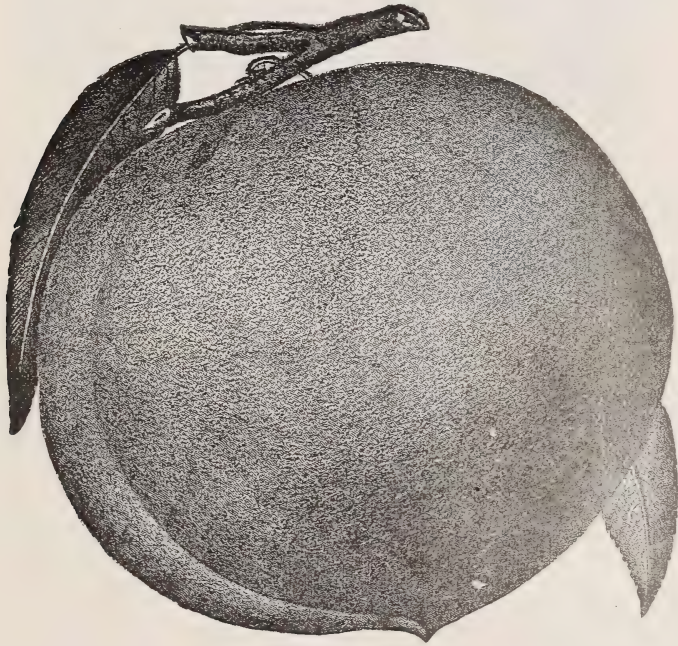
The question has often been asked, "How can I keep borers out of my peach trees?" Go through your orchard and where you find gum at surface, clean the dirt from around it, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them, then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring and summer and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their usefulness.

In Middle Georgia there are many bearing trees that were planted over 70 years ago. Pruning is very important, not merely to give symmetry to the form of the tree and to thin out the fruit, but it has a powerful effect in invigorating and preserving the tree; and proper pruning, done annually, ought to keep a peach tree in good condition for a hundred years or more.

LIST OF NEW AND SPECIAL VARIETIES,

The following list contains the cream of the best new varieties, and we confidently offer it as the finest lot of new peaches ever offered. They represent the beginning of a new epoch in peach culture, and within a few years these names will be found at the head of the list of commercial varieties in general cultivation:

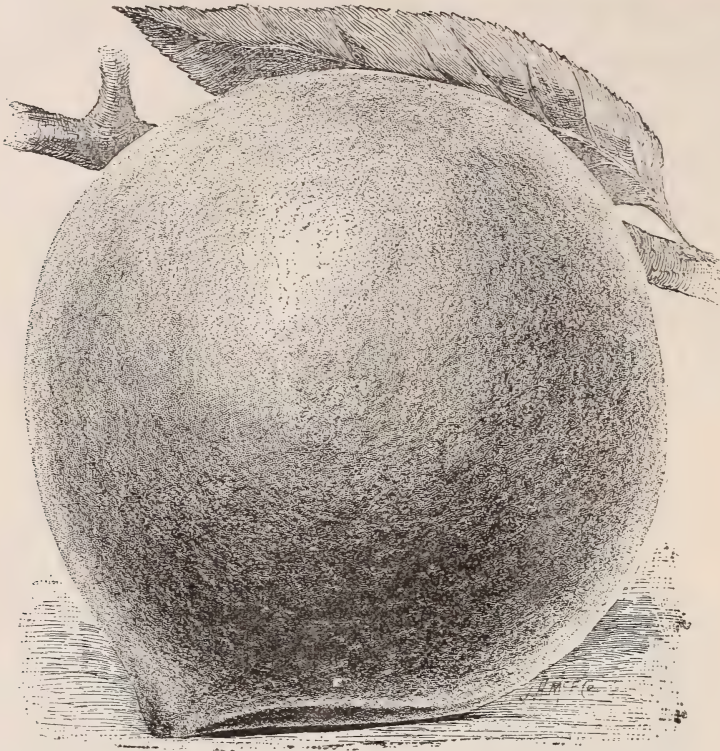
Victor.—The originator describes it as the earliest peach known, ripening ten days earlier than the Sneed. The tree is a very vigorous, compact grower, and regular and immense bearer. The fruit is of a very pleasant sub-acid flavor, equals the Alexander in size, ripens thoroughly and is a semi-cling. A seedling of the Chinese Cling crossed with Spanish blood, bordering on the Indian type, Ripened its whole crop of fruit in 1900 between May 8th and 16th on the originator's grounds in Smith county, Texas. The fruit is from



VICTOR.

medium to large for such an early peach, somewhat of the type of Chinese Cling, red blush, of excellent flavor, and for earliness we have not been able to find a peach that will excel this; and those who are looking for the earliest peach grown, by all means should plant the Victor.

Gordon. This is the finest late peach in existence. It is of large size; beautiful yellow color, firm texture and delicious flavor. It ripens the latter part of September and will keep a month. It is unexcelled as a shipper, and could easily be shipped to Europe. Its many good qualities make it the best of all late peaches for market or home use. To those growing peaches for market we commend this variety especially, It seems to be proof against rot. The fruit is unusually handsome being a beautiful yellow of unusual richness. It comes when all other marketable peaches are gone, and hence has a clear field.



EVERBEARING.

Everbearing Peach.—This is one of the most remarkable of peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use. The first ripening begins about July 1st, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September. Fruit in all stages of development, ripe and half grown, may be seen upon the trees at the same time. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinuous and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best; freestone, of the Indian type. The first ripening averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the second and following crops diminishes gradually until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use, or small gardens. Where there is room for only a few trees its value is unquestionable.

Sims. This is an improved strain of the old peach known variously as the Tinley, Pace, Columbia, Yellow Indian, Etc. It is a large, yellow, freestone peach ripening about the middle of August. It is somewhat of the Indian type, having darker veins through the yellow flesh. It is of unusually fine flavor, and should have a place in every orchard. Comes true from seed.

Governor Hogg. Very large and handsome, nearly white or a cream colored white nearly covered with red. It is a clingstone and ripens early in June. Its large size, beauty and earliness combine to make it one of the finest peaches of its season for home use or for the markets. This new variety is from Texas, and was named for a governor of that state.

Carman. Large, yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red, flesh creamy white tinged with red. Very similar to Elberta in growth of trees and size and shape of fruit, but ripens about a month earlier. It is a splendid shipping peach, and is being largely planted by the commercial orchardists for market purposes. Freestone.

GENERAL LIST OF PEACHES.

Matthew's Beauty. Extra large size, some specimens having weighed over a pound. Yellow with faint blush next to the sun. A very fine showy peach, following the Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain crossed with Elberta. A good variety to plant for an August market crop. Freestone.

Admiral Dewey. Its originator describes it as follows: Its claims for pre-eminence are early maturity, ripening with Triumph, an early and abundant bearer, a vigorous symmetrical grower, with hardy wood and fruit buds. Flesh of uniform yellow color to the stone, from which it parts perfectly free. Color, bright yellow, with lively red on the sun side; as large as Triumph,

Emma. Very large, yellow with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, quality among the best, a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. Where this peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. As this valuable variety comes from the home of the Elberta, fruit growers should not hesitate to make a thorough trial of this at once.

Sneed. This new peach is of distinct type from the old class of Hales Early and Alexander. It is a Chinese seedling, and seems to be one of nature's eccentricities. It is of medium size, about the same as the Alexander, ripens to the seed better than Alexander, and is 7 to 10 days earlier. It is not quite so highly colored, but is of better quality. For years it has been offered as the earliest of all peaches, and it made good the claims too, but now it must give way to the new Victor which comes in a few days ahead of it. The Sneed, however, fills in a season to itself between the Victor and the Alexander, and no orchard is complete without it.

Alexander. Medium to large, skin red where exposed to the sun. Flesh greenish white, juicy and well flavored. Ripe early in June. One of the oldest early sorts, and popular everywhere.

Greensboro. Beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty. Size large for so early a peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which its parts clear when fully ripe; ripens with Alexander.

Early Rivers. One of the Rivers' seedlings, introduced from England; large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor. Ripens ten days later than Alexander. The best peach of its season.

Chinese Cling. A favorite peach in the Southland. Medium early; of large size; creamy white, with beautiful blush; flesh of the very highest quality; indeed, the standard of richness among peaches. July.

Elizabeth. Large; deep yellow, with a touch of red on the sunny side; flesh yellow and firm; very high flavor; ripe ten days ahead of Elberta, which it much resembles. Superior to Crawford's Early and all other similar peaches of its season. A good shipper and a fine sort to plant for market.

General Lee. Seedling of the Chinese Cling; size very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; clingstone; quality best, and a good market variety. Ripens from July 5th to 15th.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. Ripens July 10th to 20th.

Stump the World. Large, creamy white, with red cheek. This is a highly flavored peach, an old freestone variety, and very prolific, July.

Oxford. Medium to large; bright red on sunny side; some color to seed, which is small; clingstone; flesh firm but crisp, holding up well in handling and shipping; tree a strong grower and a full bearer. Ripe August 5th to 20th. This is a splendid peach for market to follow Elberta. It ships well and sells well.

Annie Laurie. Medium size; bright red; flesh tender, sweet and juicy; quality best; will bear full crops at two years; reproduces from seed; has been in cultivation nearly fifty years. Ripe first half of August.

Lemon Cling. Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. Ripe August 1st to 15th.

Summer Snow. Medium to large; skin clear, transparent; flesh white to the stone, which is very small; very firm, but juicy, rich and luscious. A beautiful white cling, ripening from August 10th to 15th.

Honey. Medium size, oval, compressed; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5th to 20th.

Indian Blood. Large; very dark red; flesh lighter red, with deeper colored veins through it; juicy and refreshing. July and August.

Pullium. A very fine, large, white clingstone; ripe in October. It is very similar to White English, only much later. It is a splendid peach and should be in every orchard. It fills in a season when good peaches are scarce, and is very valuable for home use or market.

Heath's Late White or White English. Large, oblong, narrowing to both ends and points swollen, skin creamy white, with a pale tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, juicy and rich; one of the most popular varieties for canning, preserves, etc. October.

Ben Hur. This is our latest peach. It is of medium size, light yellow color nearly overspread with red. Ripens up soft and juicy, and is of unusually fine flavor. It is usually at its best about November 15th. It will keep into December and might well be called a winter peach. It is a fine peach and should be in every orchard.

Seedling Peaches. As many people are of the opinion that no peach trees are equal to seedlings, we have grown a limited number of several varieties that usually reproduce themselves. They are grown from carefully selected seed, and will nearly all come true to name. Honey, Indian, White English, Lemon Cling, Snow Cling, Annie Laurie, Elberta, Tinley and Oxford.

PEARS.

Standards can be grown in any ground with the same cultivation as the apple, and come into bearing as soon. They should be grown with strict attention and high cultivation if perfection is aimed at, and if this is attended to no fears need be entertained as to the result.

Kieffer. The Kieffer is a seedling of the China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with the Bartlett. The tree, with its thrift, hardiness, beauty, early bearing qualities, size of fruit, with excellent keeping and shipping qualities, has become the pear for profit. The fruit ripens in September and October, and can be kept in a cool place till December. It comes in at a season when other fruit is scarce, and the large yellow pears command good prices. Trees bear four years after setting, and no tree bears more abundantly. Every year it gains favor. It is hardy; it is beautiful, and its regular annual abundant yield makes it everywhere planted the **pear for profit**.

Garber. This pear is much like the Kieffer in every respect except that it ripens earlier. It makes the connecting link between the LeConte and Kieffer. The Garber, as compared with LeConte, is a little later, better flavored, holds up better in shipping, resists blight much better, blooms out later, which enables it to escape more late spring frosts, and, like the Kieffer, has practically an unlimited area, doing well both North and South.

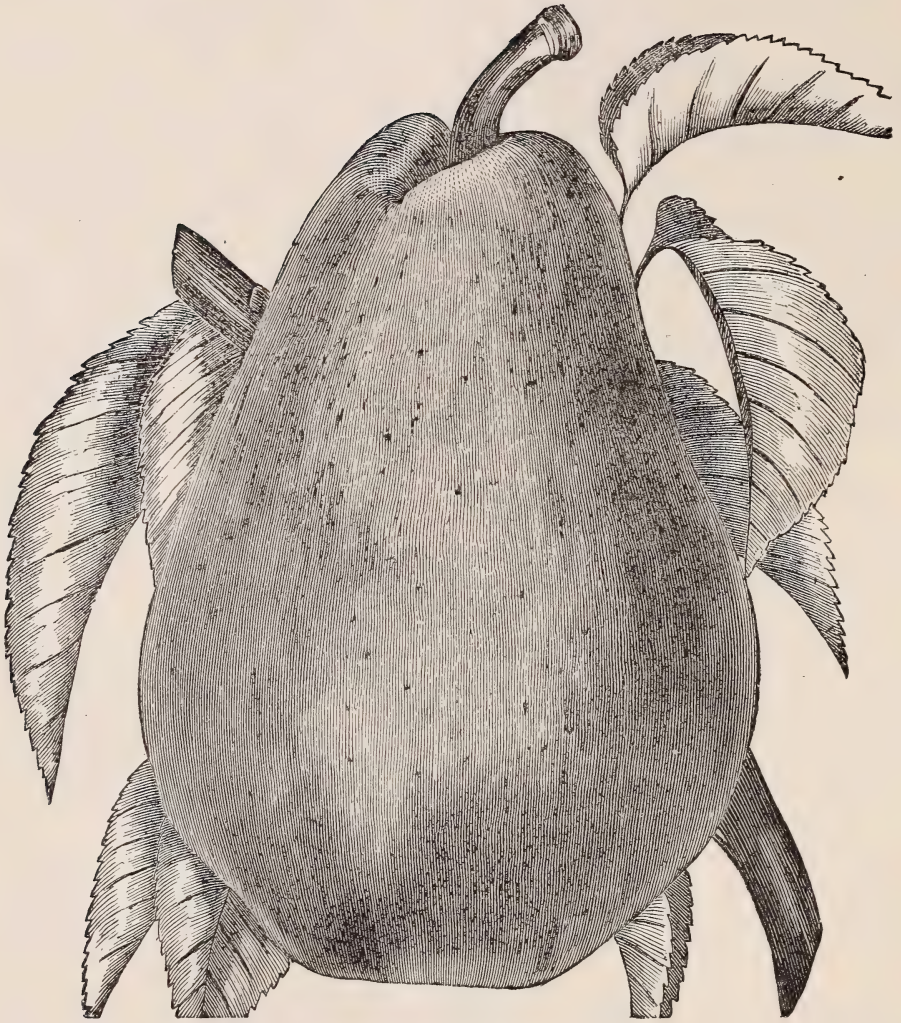
Koonce. Very early. Fruit medium to large, handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with bright carmine; quality very good, spicy, juicy, sweet. A vigorous grower, and so far has never shown any sign of blight. Very productive; annual bearer.

Golden Russet. The most beautiful of all the oriental varieties of Pears. The fruit is of medium size; roundish or apple shaped, of a rich golden bronze color, as handsome on the tree, as oranges. It bears at two to three years after planting and is very profitable and a sure bearer, as it blooms later than other varieties. It has superior qualities for preserving and makes a product equal to the best fancy imported article. Makes a fine ornamental tree on any lawn.

Early Harvest. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is justly classed as a market pear. June.

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery. Sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. July and August.

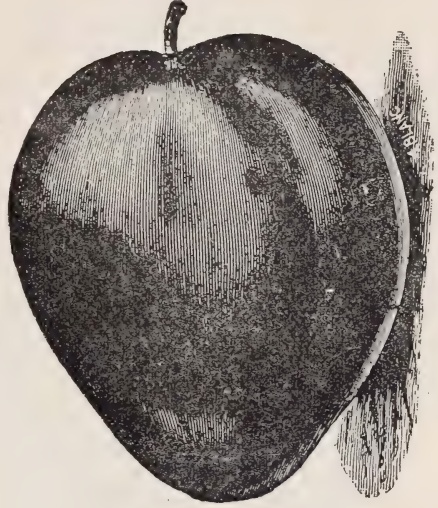
LeConte Pear. Fruit large, skin greenish yellow, flesh white and melting; quality medium; excellent for evaporating and canning. It is noted for its productiveness and rapid growth. Ripens July 10th to August 10th.



KIEFFER PEAR.

PLUMS.

Planters who have had trouble with suckers growing up in their fields from planting trees propagated on native plum roots will never have any such trouble from any trees procured from our Nurseries. We propagate on no other stock but the peach, and it never sprouts from the roots; it is beyond all questions the best stock for the plum that has been used, and all the Japanese varieties form a perfect union with it.



Thousands of dollars are spent annually on Northern Plums that, however valuable they may be in the North, are practically worthless here. This waste of our hard-earned cash must be stopped. The South is the finest fruit section of the country, but we must plant only such things as have been thoroughly tested, and are known to be suited to our soil and climate. These Japanese Plums have been so tested, and we feel sure that we cannot recommend them too highly.

Climax. This is one of Mr. Burbank's latest creations, which he calls the "King of Plums." He describes it as follows:—"Fruit heart shaped, as large as the Wickson and more highly colored, so fragrant that a single specimen will perfume a whole house. Delicious as could be desired or imagined. Ripe a month before the Wickson (latter part of June in middle Georgia.) Tree extremely vigorous, rather upright growth with strong branches, prominent buds, and very large leaves—the picture of hearty vigor. Productive as the Burbank, about four times as large, two or three weeks earlier, and very much more richly colored. The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one which will change the whole business of early fruit shipping."

Wickson. We give the introducer's description: This is another of Burbank's creations, and the largest of all plums. Tree a good grower, an early and productive bearer. In several sections of the United States grafts set in 1895 fruited in 1896, showing superb specimens of fruit almost as large as turkey's eggs. From time fruit is half-grown till nearly ripe it is of a pearly-white color; quickly soft pink shadings creep over it till in a few days it is changed to a deep crimson, covered with a light bloom. For marketing purposes it may be picked when white, and color up almost as well as though left on tree. Pit small; flesh tender, sweet, delicious. Season just follows Burbank." Last of July;

Botan. The introducer of this plum says of it: "This is a remarkable fruit indeed; both in tree and fruit it is unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree, equaling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer pear which it *even excels* in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright, cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Season early—June and July. Stone small and parts readily from flesh."

Burbank Plum. One of the most valuable of any of the Japan plums is the Burbank. The fruit is large, ground color orange-yellow, thickly overlaid with red, with small yellow dots showing through and becoming a dense red in the sun. Flesh is firm, meaty, rich and sugary. Pit is very small, cling. It ripens a week or two later than Botan. If the fruit is picked while it is hard, and ripened in a dark, cool place it will improve its quality, and will keep a long time.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Botan; fruit medium to large, deep vermillion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Best of all the early varieties. When a little better known, likely to be in great demand for orchard planting. June.

Wild Goose. Medium to large, somewhat oblong, bright red. Ripens middle of Jun. Prolific bearer. A showy fine fruit, and the best of the Chickasaw type.



CHERRIES.

The cherry succeeds well through the Northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Carolina, but farther south they are rather uncertain. The varieties listed below have proved to be best for this latitude.

Early Richmond. The most satisfactory of all cherries for general planting in the South. Fruit beautiful, pleasantly acid; unexcelled for cooking and preserving. May and June.

Black Tartarian. Fruit of largest size; flesh dark, half tender rich, nearly destitute of acid, of very fine flavor. The vigorous growth and great productiveness of the tree, and the large size and mild, sweet flavor of the fruit render this variety a general favorite. May and June.



EARLY RICHMOND.

QUINCES.

The quince is a well known, hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading, bushy head. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year.

Orange. Fruit large, roundish; bright golden yellow; excellent flavor. One of our most valuable standard sorts. Ripens September.

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES.

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted. The trees commence bearing very young. By the fourth year they are in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in May and continue several months. Should be on every farm. No one who is acquainted with them can afford to be without them. We only offer the Hicks, which is by far the best of all varieties.

APRICOTS.

A most delicious, smooth skinned fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness, high quality and remarkable beauty.

Early Golden. Tree a rather moderate grower; fruit small, pale orange-yellow; juicy and sweet.

FIGS.

Figs do well almost everywhere in Georgia and many other Southern states. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and excellent quality; tree very prolific and hardy. One of the hardiest and best sorts.

POMEGRANATES.

The pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Southern States. It is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers. It bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

Sweet. Large, oval shape, waxey yellow with crimson blush next to sun. Flesh sweet and juicy, of excellent flavor.

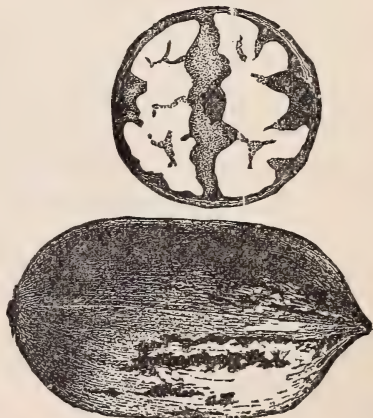
JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

Our Japan persimmons are all grafted below the ground on native American persimmon stock, which makes larger and better trees than those on Japan stock, the latter being deficient in roots. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees, as well as their wonderful productiveness, as it is quite common to see one-year-old trees planted in spring produce a crop of from twenty to fifty well developed persimmons the following year.

NUT BEARING TREES.

PECANS.

The pecan grows finely all through the Southern States. This is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the South. They come into bearing in eight to ten years, after which they yield abundantly and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small trees are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set one or two-year-old trees, to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The prejudice against cutting the tap-root of the pecan is without foundation; the absurd claim that cutting the tap-root in transplanting the small trees in-



tures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily.

The secret of success is found in planting in good soil and in the thorough cultivation of the trees until they come into bearing. While the trees are young they will not interfere with the growth of any crop it is desired to cultivate. The pecan thrives best in a generous soil, and unless this is rich add mulch or fertilizer. Attention bestowed on young trees will be richly repaid in rapid and vigorous growth. Transplant the pecan at the age of one or two years. Avoid older trees, for they are not apt to do so well. Pecan culture is in its infancy and will make rapid advancements. There is no danger of overdoing the business, for the demand will keep pace with production. The man who plants now will reap his reward and leave a rich legacy to those who succeed him.

Already large sums are being made by those who have bearing orchards, and it is not uncommon to hear of single trees than yield a profit of \$25.00 to \$100.00 in a season. After the tree becomes established it grows rapidly, and makes a fine shade and ornamental tree. They are as long lived as the hickory, and grow as large, and so far they are free from disease of every sort. Those who have bearing groves have found it an unusually profitable investment, and they claim that it is the best and cheapest insurance against poverty in man's declining years.

The trees that we offer are grown from selected thin shell nuts. Growers of long experience have found that nearly all the trees from such seed will produce equally good nuts.

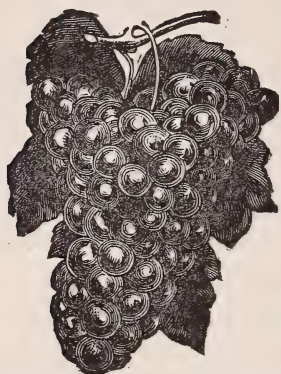
ENGLISH WALNUTS.

The English Walnut is well adapted to the climate of the South, and should be extensively planted. It grows off rapidly and makes a large tree and bears abundantly of fine thin shelled nuts. Until within a few years ago the entire supply of these delicious nuts came from foreign shores. Lately, however, California is producing vast quantities of them, and it is only a matter of time when the Southern States will follow suit.

Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

SPANISH CHESTNUTS.

In some of the European countries this nut is a standard article of diet, being ground into meal and otherwise prepared for the table. It is a rapid growing tree, and produces large crops of nuts. The nut has not the fine flavor of our American chesnuts, but for early bearing and for large crops and rapid growing, healthful trees, it should be tried.



GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the grape ranks No. 1. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit.

Concord. Bunch and berries very large; blueblack, with bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a good grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. July and August.

Niagara. Bunches very large; immensely productive; a rank grower; quality when in its best condition excellent; a little earlier than Concord; has a flavor peculiar to itself that is esteemed by many.

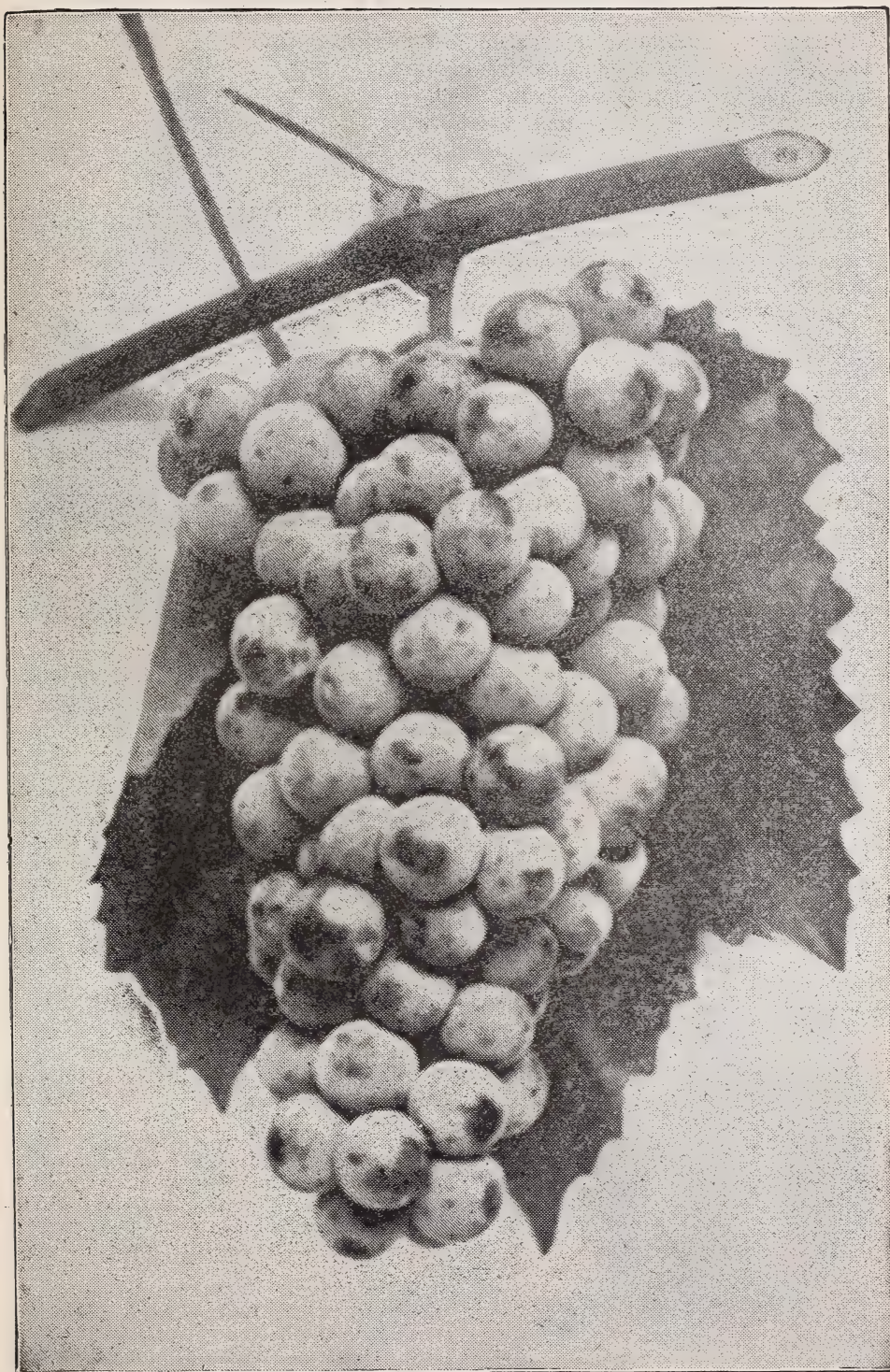
Ives. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy sweet, of fair quality. A popular wine grape. July and August.

Lutie. The earliest red grape; very prolific; strong grower; berry large, juicy and of unusually fine flavor; bunches large and handsome. Extra fine table grape and brings the highest price in market.

Norfolk. Much like the old Catawba, only better: dark red; a good wine grape.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, round; very hardy and entirely exempt from mildew; early; very desirable. Resemble Concord in its excellent qualities, but ripens ten days earlier.

Scuppernong. Bunches small, seldom more than eight or ten berries; very large and round; skin thick, of bronze color when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, juicy, vinous and very refreshing; free from rot; very prolific; a rapid grower and splendid wine grape. Ripe August and September.



CONCORD

ORNAMENTALS AND EVERGREENS,

Magnolia Grandiflora. Queen of flowering evergreens; broad foliage; flowers immense, white, most fragrant. The most magnificent of all our Southern broadleaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small.

Cape Jasmine. A well-known and popular shrub, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance.

Pampas Grass. Grows luxuriantly; the large white plumes are well known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling and reaching to the ground on every side.

Arbor Vitæ. (American.) A well known native species of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size, especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Chinese Arbor Vitæ. This is the most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular of the Arbor Vitæ; the beautiful golden tint of its foliage and the compact and regular outline of its habits render it unusually attractive.

Spruce.—(Norway.) A European species of elegant growth, and when it attains to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit. This is of the handsomest as well as the most popular evergreen trees; very hardy.

Weeping Willow. This is one of the most graceful and beautiful of the weeping trees; it is of rapid growth, attaining a very large size, showing its greatest beauty in damp or moist soils, but grows fairly well in any good soil.

Carolina Poplar. This is the most rapid growing shade and ornamental tree known. When a tree is wanted quickly, plant the Carolina Poplar.

Poplar. (Lombardy.) A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall spire-like form. A very handsome tree.

California Privet. A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge.

Amoor River Privet. From the Amoor river; fine compact grower. Leaves dark green and glossy. Adapts itself to any soil, and where given good attention, will make a handsome hedge in two or three years. Evergreen and will stand 20 degrees below zero.



NORWAY SPRUCE.



CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ.



Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. These require *plenty of manure and good cultivation*. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers.

These Rose bushes are large, 2-year-old hardy plants, grown outdoors, and ready for immediate blooming. They should not be compared with the tiny tender greenhouse plants, now so largely sold.

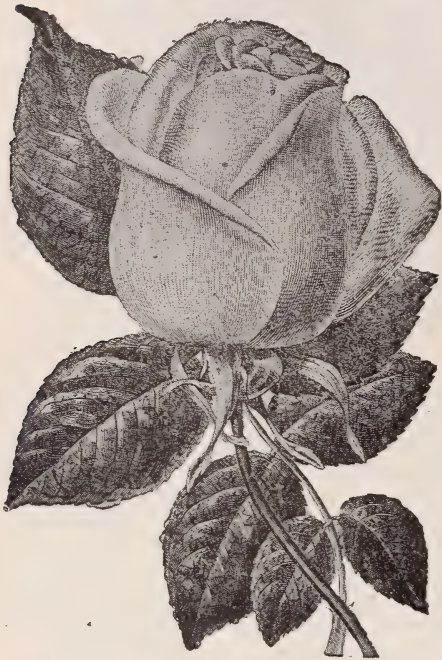
James Sprunt. Deep, cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark-red, ever-blooming, climbing varieties in this section. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It makes a good pillar rose, and while not as profuse as some, the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons from April to December.

La France. Perhaps no rose is better known or more highly valued for general planting, both in open ground or under glass, than La France. It is a hybrid tea but is usually classed with the hybrid perpetuals; very beautiful in form and color; an early and constant bloomer, producing a wonderful profusion of buds and flowers all through the growing season.

Bride. A superb, pure white tea rose; one of the best of its color; the buds and flowers are usually large, finely formed. It is a strong healthy grower, and a quick and constant bloomer none better for outdoor culture.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter. Color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from May to late November.

Crimson Rambler. From Japan. Plant is a vigorous grower and makes a charming pillar rose. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, having 30 to sometimes 100 blooms are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, and remain in perfect condition a long time. The color is a fine, rich, glowing crimson.



WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON.



VICK'S CAPRICE. Reduced size.

Marechal Neil. (Climbing.) Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow roses. In the North this rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

Mad. Plantier. Pure white, large, very double flowers; most profuse bloomer, perfectly hardy; suitable for cemetery and general planting. Blooms in June.

Marie Guillot. A magnificent white rose; very large and double: beautiful in bud or full bloom. Free bloomer. Best white rose we have. A splendid climber.

Empress of China. A new, free-flowering, climbing rose of Chinese origin. plant is a strong, healthy grower, and produces its medium-sized flowers in profusion. Color soft red, changing to light pink when fully open.

Meteor. Dark velvety red; hardy, constant bloomer; fine for forcing.

William Allen Richardson. A new variety, of strong growth and climbing habit; Color rich coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; flowers full and fragrant. Blooms from April to December.



Perle des Jardins. A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large; full and of fine form; a very free bloomer.

Vick's Caprice. (The Striped Rose.) Its great beauty is impossible to describe. Flowers of enormous size that are perfectly double to the center and of perfect form. It is very fragrant, and its color is a deep, satiny pink, with numerous stripes of pure pink, with numerous wide stripes of pure white, making it the oddest and most unique rose in cultivation.

Plant climbing. everblooming roses around your varandas and they will repay you with grateful shade and the loveliest of flowers from April to December. The best varieties for this purpose are **Marechal Neil, James Sprunt, W. A. Richardson, and Marie Guillot.**

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.

Below will be found a few of the very complimentary letters received by us every season, regarding our stock, and the manner in which we serve our patrons.

In this list we use only the names of men who are known far and wide, and who are esteemed most where known best.

These men have the very best opportunities for knowing where to get the choicest fruit trees, and those who are less favored in the matter of information can not do better than follow their example.

Gov. Terrell's campaign manager one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and a member of the Rail Road Commission of Ga., writes as follows:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have from time to time patronized the Concord Nurseries, owned by Smith Bros., of Concord Ga., and the trees bought of them have always proven first class and entirely satisfactory. I have found the proprietors of these nurseries to be accommodating and thoroughly reliable in my dealings with them. I cheerfully recommend these nurseries to any one desiring first class trees and shrubbery, besides courteous and correct treatment from the proprietors.

Greenville Ga., Dec. 8, 1902.

Your truly,

H. W. HILL.

We are endorsed in the following language by Hon. H. D. Clayton, Congressman from the 3rd District of Alabama.

SMITH BROS., Concord, Ga.:

Gentlemen:—The fruit trees came in good order. I am very much pleased with their appearance. Herein I hand you check for \$25.50 to cover the amount of the bill.

Yours very truly,

Eufaula, Ala., Nov. 7, 1902.

H. D. CLAYTON.

Hon. Thos. E. Watson, politician, lawyer, lecturer and historian says:

SMITH BROS., Concord, Ga.:

Dear Sirs:—The trees ordered have been received, and give perfect satisfaction, as all the stock which I have been securing from you for years past has done.

Yours truly,

Thomson, Ga., Dec. 16, 1902.

THOS. E. WATSON.

Hon. J. H. Estill, Editor Savannah Morning News, writes this way:

MESSRS. SMITH BROS., Concord, Ga.:

Gentlemen:—The fruit trees and rose bushes came safely to hand, and I am well pleased with them. With best wishes, I am

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 22, 1902.

Yours truly,

J. H. ESTILL.

The following endorsement was clipped from the editorial columns of a recent issue of the Southern Cultivator, of Atlanta, Ga. This is one of the oldest, as well as one of the ablest and most conservative papers devoted to rural pursuits in the South. Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, its editor, is widely known as a lecturer and writer on agricultural and horticultural subjects:

Merited Success.

In another column will be found a small advertisement by Smith Bros., Concord, Ga. We refer to this to call attention to the fact that success may be achieved by honest industry, in very many lines of enterprise in the South.

We were well acquainted with the father of these brothers. By patient, persistent industry and fair dealing, Mr Smith overcame the prejudice against fruit culture and introduced this business in a section where it now brings thousands of dollars every year to help to counteract the losses on cotton. He guaranteed every tree and vine and made good every guarantee.

We are pleased to see his sons pursuing the same policy and continuing the success he enjoyed. From personal knowledge, we can endorse anything the Smith Bros. promise.

It is indeed cheering to know that they find more salesmen needed to keep up with their growing business in spite of the prevailing pressure upon all business.

We commend Smith Bros. to all who need nursery stock. Build up the fruit business and you help the country.—Editor.

